

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION**

LLOYD ERIC ANDERSON,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	No. 1:20-CV-156 HEA
)	
STODDARD COUNTY JAIL, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

OPINION, MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This matter is before the Court upon the application of plaintiff Lloyd Eric Anderson, an inmate at Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center (“ERDCC”), to proceed in this Court without prepaying fees and costs. The Court has reviewed the application and the financial information therein and will assess an initial filing fee of \$48.02. Additionally, the Court will dismiss the complaint, without prejudice. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1)

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1), a prisoner bringing a civil action in forma pauperis is required to pay the full amount of the filing fee. If the prisoner has insufficient funds in his or her prison account to pay the entire fee, the Court must assess and, when funds exist, collect an initial partial filing fee of 20 percent of the greater of (1) the average monthly deposits in the prisoner's account, or (2) the average monthly balance in the prisoner's account for the prior six-month period. After payment of the initial partial filing fee, the prisoner is required to make monthly payments of 20 percent of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's account. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The agency having custody of the prisoner will forward these monthly payments to the Clerk of Court each time the amount in the prisoner's account exceeds \$10, until the filing fee is fully paid. *Id.*

Plaintiff has submitted an affidavit and a certified copy of his prison account statement for the six-month period immediately preceding the submission of his complaint. A review of plaintiff's account indicates an average monthly deposit of \$240.12. Plaintiff has insufficient funds to pay the entire filing fee. Accordingly, the Court will assess an initial partial filing fee of \$48.02.

Legal Standard on Initial Review

This Court is required to dismiss a complaint filed in forma pauperis if it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). An action is frivolous if it “lacks an arguable basis in either law or fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 328 (1989). An action fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted if it does not plead “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007).

A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff “pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief is a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw upon judicial experience and common sense. *Id.* at 679. The court must assume the veracity of well-pleaded facts, but need not accept as true “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements.” *Id.* at 678 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555).

This Court must liberally construe complaints filed by laypeople. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976). This means that “if the essence of an allegation is discernible,” the court should “construe the complaint in a way that permits the layperson’s claim to be considered within the proper legal framework.” *Solomon v. Petray*, 795 F.3d 777, 787 (8th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Stone v. Harry*, 364 F.3d 912, 914 (8th Cir. 2004)). However, even *pro se* complaints must allege facts which, if true, state a claim for relief as a matter of law. *Martin v. Aubuchon*, 623 F.2d 1282, 1286

(8th Cir. 1980). Federal courts are not required to assume facts that are not alleged, *Stone*, 364 F.3d at 914-15, nor are they required to interpret procedural rules so as to excuse mistakes by those who proceed without counsel. *See McNeil v. United States*, 508 U.S. 106, 113 (1993).

The Complaint

Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the Stoddard County Jail, Sheriff Carl Heffner and Jail Administrator Christopher Cross. He sues Sheriff Heffner and Jail Administrator Cross in their individual and official capacities. His claims arise from events that occurred when he was a pretrial detainee at the Stoddard County Jail.

Plaintiff asserts that he was being held in the Stoddard County Jail while awaiting trial on a criminal charge in a Missouri State case.¹ *See State v. Anderson*, No. 19SD-CR00010-01 (35th Judicial Circuit, Stoddard County Court). Plaintiff asserts that from January 27, 2020 through February 25, 2020, he was kept in an overcrowded cell at Stoddard County Jail where four men slept in the cell instead of two.²

Plaintiff states that he was given the five-foot-two space on the floor to sleep near the toilet. He claims that his feet were placed near the toilet such that if the other men got up to use the toilet in the middle of the night, a mixture of urine and water could sprinkle either his blanket or legs.

Plaintiff does not indicate who placed him in the cell to sleep with the three other men, nor does he indicate who told him to sleep on the floor. Plaintiff also does not state whether a correctional officer or the Sheriff or Jail Administrator told him to sleep near the toilet. Plaintiff has also not indicated whether he complained about the issue or if he complained what he was told by the Jail Administrator or the Sheriff.

¹ A review of Missouri.Case.Net indicates that plaintiff was charged with failure to register as a sex offender in violation of Missouri Revised Statute § 589.400. He was picked up on a warrant on January 27, 2020, and he was arraigned and remanded to custody on January 28, 2020. *See State v. Anderson*, No. 19SD-CR00010 (35th Judicial Circuit, Stoddard County Court).

² This appears to calculate to approximately twenty-eight days.

Plaintiff seeks \$4 million in damages in this action for the purported violation of his civil rights.

Discussion

Plaintiff alleges he was subjected to unconstitutional conditions of confinement. Because plaintiff was a pretrial detainee at the time in question, his claims are analyzed under the Fourteenth Amendment rather than the Eighth Amendment. *Stickley v. Byrd*, 703 F.3d 421, 423 (8th Cir. 2013) (citing *Morris v. Zefferi*, 601 F.3d 805, 809 (8th Cir. 2010)); see also *Davis v. Oregon County, Missouri*, 607 F.3d 543, 548 (8th Cir. 2010) (citing *Kahle v. Leonard*, 477 F.3d 544, 550 (8th Cir. 2007)). However, the Fourteenth Amendment affords “at least as great” protection to pretrial detainees as the Eighth Amendment affords to convicted prisoners. *Stickley*, 703 F.3d at 421. Courts have therefore consistently applied the Eighth Amendment deliberate indifference standard to pretrial detainee claims involving prison conditions. *Jackson v. Buckman*, 756 F.3d 1060, 1065 (8th Cir. 2014).

A pretrial detainee’s conditions of confinement are unconstitutional if they amount to punishment. *Stickley*, 703 F.3d at 423 (citing *Morris*, 601 F.3d at 809). To state a plausible conditions-of-confinement claim, plaintiff must demonstrate both an objective and a subjective element. To satisfy the objective element, plaintiff must demonstrate he was confined in conditions that were sufficiently serious to pose a substantial risk of serious harm or deny him “the minimal civilized measure of life’s necessities.” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994), *Hamner v. Burls*, 937 F.3d 1171, 1178 (8th Cir. 2019). The duration of the exposure to the conditions and the harm suffered are key facts in determining whether this element has been satisfied. *Tokar v. Armontrout*, 97 F.3d 1078, 1082 (8th Cir. 1996); *Whitnack v. Douglas Cty.*, 16 F.3d 954, 958 (8th Cir. 1994). To satisfy the subjective element, plaintiff must demonstrate that the defendant acted with deliberate indifference to his health or safety, meaning that the defendant actually knew of

and disregarded the risk. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834, *Williams v. Delo*, 49 F.3d 442, 445 (8th Cir. 1995).

Here, plaintiff's allegations do not demonstrate the objective element. Plaintiff alleges he was required to sleep on the floor with his feet near the toilet for approximately twenty-eight days. However, he does not allege who allegedly placed him on the floor, nor does he allege that he told defendants about his placement near the toilet or that the consequences of lying near the toilet at night were that urine sprinkled him or his blanket when others went to the restroom.

Despite plaintiff's contention, it is not *per se* unconstitutional to require a detainee to sleep on the floor instead of in some sort of elevated bed. *Ferguson v. Cape Girardeau County*, 88 F.3d 647, 650 (8th Cir. 1996). Additionally, plaintiff's allegations establish he was subjected to the conditions for less than a month, a short period of time in cases involving sleeping conditions. *See id.* (no constitutional violation where prisoner was forced to sleep on the floor on a mat, under constant bright lights, for fourteen days, a period of "relative short duration"); *see also Stickley*, 703 F.3d at 423-24 (citing with approval cases finding that certain deprivations did not amount to constitutional violations, including being subjected to an overflowing toilet for four days, and a four or five-day deprivation of toilet paper, clothes, running water, hygiene supplies, a blanket, and a mattress); *Goldman v. Forbus*, 17 F. App'x 487, 488 (8th Cir. 2001) (six nights sleeping on a floor where he was often sprinkled with urine did not rise to the level of a constitutional violation).

In sum, plaintiff's allegations establish at most that he was confined in unpleasant, uncomfortable, or unsanitary conditions. Such allegations do not permit the inference that he was confined in conditions that were sufficiently serious to pose a substantial risk of serious harm or deny him "the minimal civilized measure of life's necessities," as required to satisfy the objective element of a claim premised upon unconstitutional conditions of confinement. Even if plaintiff

had so demonstrated, his claims would fail because he has not demonstrated that any defendant acted with deliberate indifference to his health or safety.

Plaintiff has not indicated that any of the defendants at the Jail knew of the conditions he allegedly complains of or deliberately disregarded the risk to his healthy and safety. Instead, plaintiff's allegations sound in *respondeat superior*, which is not actionable in § 1983 actions. *See Boyd v. Knox*, 47 F.3d 966, 968 (8th Cir. 1995). Similarly, plaintiff's allegations against the Jail are also not actionable and are subject to dismissal. *Ketchum v. City of West Memphis, Ark.*, 974 F.2d 81, 82 (8th Cir. 1992) (departments or subdivisions of local government are "not juridical entities suable as such.").

Accordingly,


IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's motion seeking leave to commence this action without prepaying fees or costs (ECF No. 2) is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this case is **DISMISSED** without prejudice. A separate order of dismissal will be entered herewith.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel (ECF No. 3) is **DENIED AS MOOT**.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that an appeal from this dismissal would not be taken in good faith.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 2020.



HENRY EDWARD AUTREY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE